

### FOTG Section III - Quality Criteria

RESOURCE CONCERNS	DEFINITIONS	QUALITY CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT TOOL
<b>SOIL: Soil Erosion</b> (a. Sheet and rill)	Erosion caused by the overland flow of water	Soil Loss Tolerance "T"	Current erosion prediction model i.e. RUSLE 2
<b>SOIL: Soil Erosion</b> (b. Wind)	NA	NA	NA
<b>SOIL: Soil Erosion</b> (c & d Concentrated flow)	Ephemeral and classic gullies.	Stable flow area	Volume calculation
<b>SOIL: Soil Erosion</b> (e. Streambank)	Sloughing of banks caused by stream flow, overbank flow, unstable soils, obstructions, unstable channel bottoms, and trampling( including human and/or livestock activity, and heavy equipment use)	Assessment tool shows stream is healthy or planned actions of the decision maker are no longer adversely contributing to the problem	Stream assessment tool i.e., Stream Visual Assessment Protocol, Proper Functioning Condition
<b>SOIL: Soil Erosion</b> (f. Irrigation induced)	Erosion caused by excessive amounts and/or velocity of water in flood, furrow, or sprinkler irrigation activities or by water conveyances and tracks from center pivots and traveling guns or by soil disturbing activities during preplant flood irrigations	Soil losstolerance "T" or a 50% reduction in suspended sediment.	Current erosion prediction model i.e. RUSLE 2 or suspended sediment test kit
<b>SOIL: Soil Erosion</b> (g. Soil Mass Movement)	Soil slippage, landslides, or slope failure, normally on hillsides, in deep cuts, or through unstable soil on sloping land that results in large volumes of soil movement	Planned actions prevent or minimize soil mass movement at a rate that does not normally exceed normal geologic processes	Volume calculation
<b>SOIL: Soil Erosion</b> ( h. roadbanks, construction sites and scoured areas	Critically eroding areas causing problems both on and off site	Planned actions stabalize banks, safely convey overland and concentrated flow, prevent or limit sediment movement offsite, and temporary or permanent vegetation has been established on all bare areas	RUSLE 2 or volume calculation

<b>SOIL: SOIL Condition</b> (a. Tilth)	The condition of the soil based on suitable combinations of mineral, air, water, and organic matter resulting in a proper habitat in which microbial activity and chemical reactions readily occur	Positive soil condition index rating for cropland, vegetative condition for non-cropland, improving trend in range condition for rangeland, stand density within 25% of the stand density guide on a stems/ac. basis of a particular forest type for forestland	Soil Condition Index, Soil Quality Test Kit, vegetative transects, stand counts, visual observations
<b>SOIL: Soil Condition</b> (b. Compaction)	Excess compressing of soil particles and aggregates by machinery, livestock and natural consolidation	Soil Compaction Tester readings of < 200 psi, plants are well developed and vigorous	Soil Compaction Tester, j-shaped taproots
<b>SOIL: Soil Condition</b> (c, d, e, & f. Soil Contaminants)	Beneficial uses of soils are impacted by contaminants such chemicals, heavy metals, salinity, animal waste, nutrients and pesticides	Crop rotations are adjusted to tolerate chemical content or pesticide residues, heavy metals are kept below lifetime limits, salinity is reduced to tolerable levels or kept below the root zone, Louisiana's Agricultural Waste Management Guidelines are adhered to.	Chemical analyses, soil analyses, EPA/LDEQ regulations, waste analyses, fertilizer and pesticide recommendations
<b>SOIL: Soil Deposition</b> ( a&b. Damage)	Deposition adversely affects vegetation and property, changes soil texture and structure, deposits infertile material, causes management problems onsite or causes damage to offsite features such as ditches, roads, ponds, streams, wetlands, fisheries, estuaries	Erosion control practices which address sources of high sediment yield such as ephemeral and classic gullies.	RUSLE 2 or volume calculation
<b>SOIL: Soil Deposition</b> ( c. Safety)	Deposition on roads or railroads capable of causing accidents or loss of life or loss of access for emergency vehicles	Erosion control practices which address sources of high sediment yield such as ephemeral and classic gullies.	RUSLE 2 or volume calculation